NEW, YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. HALLECK.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 24, 1862. Several of the secessionists of this city, who were recently assessed for the benefit of the Southwestern ugitives, by order of Major General Halleck, having failed to pay their assessments, their property has been seized for a day or two past, under an execution to satisfy the assessment, with twenty-five per cent additional, ording to General Order No. 24.

Yesterday Samuel Engler, a prominent merchant and one of these assessed, had a writ of replevin served on the Provest Marshal, for the property seized from him, whereupen he and his attorney, Nathaniel Cox, were arested and lodged in the military prison.

General Halleck has issued a special order directing

General Halleck has issued a special order directing the Provest Marshal General to-uend Mr. Engler beyond the lines of the Department of Missouri, and to notify him not to return without permission from the Com-manding General, under the panalty of being punished cording to the laws of war.

clared in this city by authority of the President of the United States, all the civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their these headquarters, or impede, molest or trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offence, and punished accord-ingly. The Provost Marshal General will arrest each and any way to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order issued from these headquarters. He will call upon the commanding officer of the Bepartment of St. Louis for any military assistance he may require.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 25, 1862. Samuel Engler, the banished secessionist, was cent across the river under a guard this afternoon. His desti-nation is unknown. 'His attorney has been released from

Attachments were served upon several other delinquen General Henderson, the newly appointed Senator, left

Judge James H. Burch appounces himself a candidate for Governor at the Au . at elemion.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20, 1862. and Movement"—First Missouri Light Artillery-

Artillery Review—Movements from Rolla and Sedalia— Pront Worth Missouri—Pacific Railroad—Ohio and Mis-

"Omesrid Mosements"—First Missour: Light Asserts: Light Artillery—Artillery Reviews—Moments from Rolls and Solation—Artillery Reviews—Moments from Rolls and Solation—The National Content and the Solation of Rolls of the Solation of the So

marching from Sedalia en route to overtake the fleeing rebei General Price. The army at that point has been incondition to move for several days; but it is hardly possible that it has made an advance, except as a feint upon some point, or to scatter small congregations of rebeis within striking distance of the railroad. The movement from Rolia of several thousand troops is looked upon as preliminary to a blow in the direction of Arkansas. At present they have halted on the Gasconade, opposite the camp of Col. Carr's cavalry, and show no disposition to go forward. General Frice is near Springfield, with from eight to fourteen thousand men and a good supply of artillery. McCulloch is near Benionville, Arkansas, with twelve thousand Arkansans and indians. Price says that he will stand and show fight if he is attacked; but there is no certainty that he will make that

minus to Springfield are in bad condition, and we shall hardly make a march thisher unless there is a certainty that it wit amount to something. Southeast Missouri, from Ironton to the Arkansas line, is quiet, with the exception of an occasional stir created by Jeff. Thompson and his marauding bands.

Colonel Lewis Merrill, of the Merrill Horse, arrived a few evenings since from his command, in Columbia, near the North Missouri Paliroad. Colonel Merrill has of late been accouning the country around Columbia, and has scattered several bands of rebels that had been gathered in that vicinity, and were on their way to join Price's army. He says that for a long time the people of North Missouri firmly believed that General Price would visit them in fulfilment of his promise in his proclamation, and that the concerted uprising was in accordance with that belief. A part of Colonel Merrill's regiment was in the skirmish at Silver creek, and his men were the first to charge upon the rebel position. The prisoners captured at the time of that affair were as thoroughly infatuated with a belief in the invincibility of Missourisms as they well could be, and did not recover from their delusion until some days after their capture. Colonel Merrill looks upon the war as ended in that section, provided vigorous hows are struck in the southwestern part of the State and down the Mississippi Valley.

The railroads of Missouri are constantly crowded with freignt and passengers, principally on government account. The Pacific, in particular, is doing a thriving business, its depots in many instances being blocked for several days with accumulated freight. Not long since a gentleman was interrogating the superintendent, Mr. McKissack, relative to the condition of the read. In reply to a question respecting its income, Mr. McKissack from the destruction of bridges and other depredations of the rebels, the company was in a prosperous state, and, unlike many other railroads, had no desire or occasion for borrowing monor. The North Hissouri

achievement.

The subject of cotton raising in Missouri and Southern

The subject of cotton raising in Missouri and Southern Illinois is engrossing much attention in this region. The Illinois central Raifroad has lately been gathering information on the matter, and it finds that a large amount of cotton was produced in the country ene hundred miles morth of Cairo several years since, but that the culture was abandened on account of its being unprofitable. Numerous certificates of persons engaged in the business have been procured, and will shortly be published. A few of them have already appeared.

In the window of a print shop in this city a lithograph of Jeff. Davis and the principal officers in the rebel army was placed on exhibition last week. A call was at once made for duplicates, and within four days from the receipt of the picture several hundred have been sold, and the demand still continues. The St. Louis secessionists are having the lithographs framed, some of them in the most expensive style, and to-night many a parlor on Lucas place and Chateau arence is ornamented with the portraits of the leaders of treason, done in Goupil's best style.

Lucas place and charles of treason, done in trough a cayle.

The river is still choked with ice, though a few open spaces permit the passage of ferryboats. Night before last these boats were unable to run, and railway passengers arriving from the East were detained for twelve hours on the opposite shore, within full view of St. Louis, but enable to reach it. The continuance of ice in the river may have some little effect upon the contemplated forward movement. Present indications are that the channel will be clear within a week.

A Union Spy in Savannah.

A correspondent of the Manchestar (N. H.) American, from the Third New Hampshire regiment at Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., says:—

By the way, it is pretty well known here that a cortain captain from Manchester, is this regiment, has been out as a say, and has been all through Savannah, and ascertained everything in regard to the situation of the rebels in that quarter that he wished, and returned in safety, haid captain is an excellent officer, and knows nothing of the article called fear, and, sithough young in years, is as brave as the oldest veteran upon the tented field. Further information deponent hath not liberty to divulge

Jim Lane's Speech in Chicago.

What He is going to no with the staves.

(From the chicago Tribune, Jan. 23.)

The sanouncement of the arrival of Gen. Lane was the signal for an immeise assemblage at the Tremout House yestorday, which continued from an early hour in the morning until late into the night. An almost endless procession of our citizens streamed in and out of the Tremout, eager to see the rebellion crusher, and to pay him their respects personally. The General received the crowd in the best of spirits, and gave free utterance to his riews, which were heartily and simost unanimously and endersed. Although he has accomplished the work of a giant within the past few weeks, he still appears rugged and as indefatigable as ever, and received the warm eucouragement and co-operation of our citizens with lively and gonuine expressions of graftinde. Mrs. Lane, who follows her distinguished husband's fortunes through earl and good report, also received a large number of calls from the ladies of the city. She is thoroughly imbued with the views of the General, and well fills the position of a sympathizer and advisor. Many of the members of his staff arrived during the day and were waited upon by military officers both from this city and abroad.

During the forenoon the General rode to Camp Douglas,

waited upon by military officers both from this city and abroad.

During the forenoon the General rode to Camp Douglas, and attended by Col. Tucker and other officers, made a thorough inspection of the camp and of the various regiments quartered there. After the inspection he expressed his desire to see the Mechanic Fusileers. In accordance with the request the regiment was drawn up in line in front of the headquarters, and the General addressed them, complimenting them highly apon their appearance. He expressed to them his ardent desire that they should accompany him upon his expedition, and urged them to settle their differences and muster in, explaining to them the propositions of the War Department and the character of their peculiar service. He fully expounded his own views of the nature of the war and the manner in which he proposed to carry on his own share of it. The General was heartlly applauded by the regiment, and his address had a most happy and conciliatory effect upon the man.

the man.

Upon the General's return from camp to the Trement House he found an immense throng of people, both civilians from all ranks of the people and military men of every class, in waiting. Ranewed presentations and hand shakings occurred, and reiterated expressions of his views, which met with hearty coincidence, and men congratulated each other that at last the hour and the man had come to solve the problem of the rebellion. Republicans, abolitionists and old line democrats, heartily assented to his views and gave him a warm and oftentimes unexpected encouragement.

perative and unmistakable call for a speech. Although he had determined to make no speeches, he finally yield do to the general wish and mounted an extempore stand, amid the hearty and loud applause of the crowd.

The General expressed his profound gratitude for the reception and the ardor and enthusiasm manifested. However much he might be delighted, he appreciated the fact that this enthusiasm was not on account of Jim Lane, but the fact that Jim Lane was the advocate of crushing out this rebellion so that we should never have another.

him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier and leave him no work to do but fighting. (A voice in the crowd, "What are you going to do with the niggers?")

The General, singling out the owner of the voice, and pointing his long finger. at him, replied:—"Ah, my friend, you are just the man I have been looking for. I will tell you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the Gulf coast, after we have got through this war, let them stay there and cultivate the land; have government extend protection to them as it does to the indians, and send superintendents and governors among them, and pay them wages for their labor. There could be no competition between black and white labor." He believed, whether the rebeis liked the idea or not, that the blacks at no distant day would have possession of that Gulf country, to which they were acclimated and physically conditioned. He proposed to establish free State governments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the rebels would be cleaned out.

After urging the benefit of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the General closed by again thanking the crowd for the handsome reception, and retired to the parlors amid most enthusiastic applause, where he was soon engaged in more presentations.

But a few minutes elapsed and the sound of martial music was heard, announcing the arrival of the Elliworth Zouaves, Captain Brant. Preceded by the Light Guard Band, they drew up in line facing the Lake street front of the Tremont, and the band played several patriotic airs in most excellent style. An immense crowd througed the street and sidewalks and loudy called for the General. The latter, who had imagined himself freed from speech making for the rest of the evening, in vain attempted to ignore the call and satisfy the crowd by appearing upon the balcony. His appearance was only the signal for renewed and imperative demands for a speech. The General finally yielded and spoke very briefly, thanki

Important to Landlords and Tenants.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

Jaw. 25.—William B. Moffat w. T. C. Foote and W. Tuylor.—This action was brought to recover damages for a breach of contract. It was alleged that the plaintiff, who is the owner of the premises No. 336 Broadway, granted a lease to the defendants in November, 1869, for the term of five years from the ensuing May, 1861, at rent of \$11,000 a year, payable quarterly. A short time before the commencement of the lease the defendants sent a note to the plaintiff declining to take possession of the premises and repudiating the lease. Mr. Moffat then relet the premises, at a leaser rent than was agreed upon with the defendants, Foote and Taylor, and with their consent, as it was alleged, and also entered into a negotiation with the defendants for the surrender of the premises. On this the testimony was condicting, and the Court charged the jury to find a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff's counsel took exceptions to the charge, and gave notice that he would take the case te the Court of Appeals to test the question whether a party can accept a lease previous to taking possession, and then throw the premises on the hands of the landlord tenanties or to relet at a great pseuniary less.

PATRIOTIC LECTURES.—Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Attorney General of our State, will speak on "The Perils and Hopes

General of our State, will speak on "The Perils and Hopes of our Nation," at the Cooper Institute, to morrow evening. We learn that the speaker has some new mode of settling our national difficulties to present. The lecture, it is said, is endorsed by the Mayor and most of the leading clergy of the city.

Lanim' are School.—The Ladies' Art School, No. 853 Broadway, near Union square, is one of the leading institutions of instruction for young ladies in this city. Drawing, painting and engraving are here carefully taught in all the various styles of the art. On Wednesday evening the rooms were filled by a facinonable andience to hear a prelaminary lecture by Dr. D. P. Holten on santemy, this being a study of much importance in the education of good timmers. This lecture is to be followed by others illustrated by drawings. Judging from the good attendance last evening it must be supposed that the progress of the institution is regarded with great interest by the general public, and it is expected that the future lectures will be well attended.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE HAVELOCK BATTERY. The Havelock battery, under command of Capt. Putt. Kammer, which has been at the Park barracks for a few days past, left Thursday merning, and proceeded to Washington via the Amboy route.

THE VERMONT CAVALRY.

The detachment of the First Vermont cavalry, sta-tioned at the Park barracks for several days, took their departure Thursday for Annapolis, by the New Jersey Central Railroad.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY.

The embarkation of this battery, on board the Elwoon Walter, was completed Thursday, under the supervision of the State Agent of Connecticut, Assistant Quartermas the confort of the men on board. During the afternoon the Elwood Walter left her pier and got under way for Port Royal, the brave sons of Connecticut cheering lustily as they got out in the river.

We learn that Capt. Pierre C. Kane, of the Forty-se venth New York Volunteers-one of the five regime

PROMOTION OF CAPT. KANE.

under command of Brigadier General Viele, at Hilton Head—has been promoted by Governor Morgan to the position of Major of the regiment, vacated by the resig-nation of Major Lloyd.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, GARDE LAFAY-ETTE. N. Y. S. M. Company B of this regiment will leave to comrades at the seat of war on Tuesday next, 29th inst.
It is composed wholly of young men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. The officers are as follows:—
Captain, Edward Binsse; First Lieutenant, Hebbard B.
Masters; Second Lieutenant, John G. Kearney.

Affairs at the Custom House. ADDITIONAL ALTERATIONS—COLLECTORSHIPS ABO-LISHED.

ton. His private secretary, Mr. Palmer, received a communication from him yesterday relative to the alterations which are to be made in the number and pay of the night inspectors and the special night watch-men. There are at present in the employ of the govern-ment at this port seventy-five night inspectors and six teen special night watchmen, who receive a salary of two dollars a day, which amounts to the sum of \$66,430 a year. To increase the efficiency of the department, without adding materially to its expense, Collector Barney, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, has deter. by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, has determined to increase the number of night watchmen to fifty, making a total of 125 night inspectors and night watchmen. The pay of both classes will be reduced to one dollar fifty cents a day, which will amount to the sum of \$65,437 50 a year. An additional expense of two thousand dollars a year is incurred by this arrangement, but at the same time it secures the services of thirty-four additional night watchmen, which will add considerably to the efficiency of the department. This arrangement will take effect on the 1st of February.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, during the last week, abolished two collectorships at Albany and one at Troy.

Illumination of the Ice in the Central Park.

REVIVAL OF THE SKATING SEASON—A BRILLIANT SCENE ON THE ICE—SKATING AND VOCAL MUSIC—A JINGLING ACCOMPANIMENT, ETC.

The ice on the Central Park was in a moderately good condition on Thursday, and as the ball and signal flags were early raised, so also did the skaters arrive early on the scene; although, at first, in rather inconsiderable numbers. The returns of the gatekeepers, however, gave thirteen thousand visitors (in round numbers) to the Park up to four o'clock in the afternoon, which number was increased to eighteen thousand before the hour of closing the ponds. Most of these visited the ice.

But the principal object of interest that day was the illumination of the ice after dark. From some unforseen circumstance the calcium lights were not lit till nearly seven o'clock, but when they were, a lively and brilliant scene was presented by the fact that a larger number of persons had assembled after their suppers than would have been the case an hour earlier. They greeted the luminaries with cheers, and, to add to the effect of the scene, the proprietors of the state and refreshment tents nearest the Eighth avenue decorated their establishments with colored and other lamps. The red danger signals, and the skaters' parti-colored club lanterns did not make the scene sny the less brilliant or effective. Some few persons had grotesque lanterns in the shape of faces, the eyes and mouth emitting the rays of the lamp inside.

faces, the eyes and mouth emitting the rays of the lamp inside.

Some little disappointment was manifested by theffact that the lights were only above the iron bridge, and not by the terrace, as promised by the Park authorities. The licenses charged for the tents were equally high, no matter in what position they were placed; therefore it was not deemed fair that those kept by Waterman and Rabineau, one on each side of the terrace steps, should be deprived of the advantage of the illumination, while those above the bridge gained all the profits of the evening skating. On inquiring of Measra. Clark & Bent, the contractors for lighting the pond, our reporter was informed that this difficulty would be remedied the next night, and a lamp placed also on the terrace. This was done on Friday evening, on which occasion four calcium lamps were lit, making the whole surface of the ice as bright as day.

During the evening the following song was sung by a number of skaters from Utica, the chorus being taken up by the crowd:—

SONG FOR SKATERS.

Alr—"Dixie."

Come girls and boys, come young and eld,
Fair the sky—the air is cold,
Away, away, away, away.

The crystal punds with beauty beam,
The frost has mirror'd lake and stream.

CHORLE—Away, away, away, away,
We all will go a skating,
A skating, akating,
The skater's song we all can sing,
With merry notes the air shall ring,
Away, away, away we'll go a skating.

Away, away, away we'll go a skating.
on the furs and mittens warm
eaithy air we'll.

on the furs and mittens warm, eaithy air will never harm. Away, away, away, away.
Exercise will give you health—
Richer far than sordid pelf.
Away, away, &c.

Away, away, &c.
Oh! listen to the joyous noise,
Oldest men again are boys.
Away, &c.
Swiftly on the winged steel,
Hear the happy voices peal.
Away, away, &c.
Roy lassies, laddies gay,
Sweetly pass the time away,
Away, away, &c.
The Queen of Night is shining br

The Queen of Night is shining bright.
And softly sheds her silver light.

The Queen of Night is shining bright
And softly sheds her silver light.
Away, away, away.
Merry hearts and beaming eyes,
Moonlight nights and starry skies.
Chorus—Away, away, away, away,
We all will go a skating,
A skating, a skating,
The skater's song we all can sing,
With merry notes the air shall ring.
Away, away, away we'll go a skating.
Away, away, we'll go a skating.
Away, away, we'll go a skating.
Two allocations of skates not in use, and the staters' feet kept military step to the tune as they glided along.
Two slight accidents occurred on Thursday. A gentleman seriously sprained his ankle on the lower pond, and was sent to his residence in a carriage by the officers of the Park. Such accidents might be prevented by skaters wearing tightly fitting ankle boots. The other arose from a lady slipping and severely cutting her forehead. She was taken to Radford's tent, where the proper appliances to prevent the frost affecting the wound were administered and the wound bound up.
While speaking of accidents it is but fair to state that Mr. Brown's accident of last week is not so serious as was at first anticipated, nor was he injured by a skating chair. He is going on very favorably.
UNION SKATING ASSOCIATION OF WILLIAMSBURG.
During the fine evenings of the past week the pond of

During the fine evenings of the past week the pond of this association has been brilliantly illuminated, and a brass band, ten pieces, engaged playing march and dance music to which the skaters kept time with their fest. The scene was very effective.

The scene was very effective.

THE WASHINGTON SEATING CLUB.

The ice was in excellent condition on the Washington Skating Club Pend on Friday. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the weather, and at no time during the season, probably, was there such a brilliant throng in attendance. From an early hour in the morning until eleven o'clock at night there was a continual stream of visiters pouring in from all quarters of the city. The ladies are most anxious about the band of music which was promised them seme weeks ago, and President Catman is respectfully urged to produce the music without further delay, or there will be a mutiny among the fair ones. The ice is finely illuminated at night.

ALBANT SEATING PARE CARNIVAL. The carnival of the Van Reasselser Skating Park, Al-bany, on Wednesday evening, was attended by over eight hundred skaters. Among the merry throng there could not have been less than fifty Trojans. The ice was magnificently illuminated, fireworks, colored lanterns and lights made the Park gieam like day. The affair was well managed, and its result reflected credit upon the enterprise of our neighbors.

TROY SEATING PARE CARNIVAL. On Thursday evening the skating carnival in Troy was a decided success. The directors made arrangements for the gratification and enjoyment of all who attended.

Ample accommodations for reaching the Park were provided, and the spandons grounds, illuminated brilliantly, formed a fainliature representation of fairy land. The weather was one, the ice good, and the party pleasant. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1862.

A petition was presented to incorporate the State Homeopathic Society.

Mr. Richards reported a bill to step the sale of swill

ed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ramsey advocated the bill. He stated that it only

permits banks to make issue and circulate certificates or drafts payable in bank bills, or open funds at the place where such draft is payable. After some amendment the bill was ordered to a third

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1862. The bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of the legal notices was reported favorably by the Commit-

tee of Ways and Means. Mr. FISHER moved its recommitted to the Cor

Judiciary. The report was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED By Mr. Scholeristo-To incorporate the New York and

Brooklyn Passenger Baggage Company.

Messrs. KENNEY and CALLAHAM endeavored to provent the introduction of the bill, on the ground that the same was already rejected by the Assembly. After a considerable skirmish the bill was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. It was before rejected by the Com-

By Mr. McMulles-To regulate fees on searches in

By Mr. McMCLEN—To regulate less on searches in county clerks' offices.

By Mr. Callanan—To punish frauda on laborers and others seeking employment.

By Mr. Westencok—To authorize justices of the peace to act in the absence of coroners.

By Mr. Cauren—To establish academical departments, Union free schools and other institutions of learning in the State.

By Mr. Kenney—To incorporate the Firemen's Savings Institution.

Also to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reforma-

Also to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reformatory associations.

The Governor sent in a report in reply to the inquiries of the Assembly, stating that volunteers who had onlisted and been honorably discharged after medical examination were not paid. The question whether legislation was necessary to secure pay to such solunteers was referred to the Judge Advocate. Such men had been sent free over the railroads to their homes.

Mr. D. Watersurg called up the resolution recommending the use of butter in the army rations.

Quite a debate ensued in reference to the butter interests of the State.

rests of the State.
After a lengthy debate an amendment adding cheese as a ration was adopted, and the resolution passed.
The House adopted the concurrent resolutions passed by the Senate, assuming on the part of the State payment of its couch of the antional tax; fixing the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction and Regent of the University on the 30th inst.; in favor of a law of Congress that the States assess and collect their couch of the na-

that the States assembly the second state of the families of wholes was moved forward the first Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned till eleven A. M. Monday.

Work Before the Legislature. BILLS IN THE SENATE.

part of the Revised Statutes, so that the section shall

read as follows:—
Section 10. Ne person shall give pay, or receive in payment, or in any way circuiste any bank bill or any promissory note, bill, check, draft, or other evidence of debt issued by any banker, bank, or banking association, whatever, which shall be made payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, except, however, that it shall be lawful to make, issue and order certificate of deposit or draft payable in bank bills or funds current at par, or the place where such draft or order shall be made payable.

Sec. 2. No action shall be maintained for any violation of the mid section above mentioned, or any penalty incurred under the same, which may have occurred between the 25th day of Dweember, 1851, and the time this act shall take effect. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect unmediately.

Mr. Coor's bill making appropriations for the canals is

under the same, which may have occurred between the 25th day of December, 1881, and the time this act shall take effect. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Coore's bill making appropriations for the canals is the same as last year, excepting that it provides the additional sum of thirty thousand dollars to be paid out of the Repair Trust fund, to reimbures the several contracters of canal repairs whose contracts shall have been completed during the present or next fiscal year, the sums deposited by them as security for the performance of their contracts, together with such interest as may have been paid into the treasury thereon, which sums are to be paid upon the certificate of a Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Solesk's bill in relation to county treasurers forbids any county treasurer in this State to loan, invest or otherwise use moneys which may come into his hands as such Treasurer by virtue of his office; except to make such investment in trust as he may make by law or in obedience to the order or judgment of any court having jurisdiction thereof. And whiever shall offend against the provisions of this act shall forfeit throble the amount of the interest realized by him for his own use, the amount to be recovered by the District Attorney. The amount recovered by the District Attorney. The amount recovered by the District Attorney in such suit (except the costs, which shall belong to him) to be paid into the county treasury, for the benefit of the county poor. No bond, mortgage or other security for the payment of money, or for the performance of any condition, now or hereafter held by any county treasurer, shall be hypothecated or assigned, or in any other manner used by him for the purpose of making to himself any income, profit, benefit or advantage. A violation of this act is made a misdemeanor, and any person violating may be indicted and tried therefor. And he shall in addition forfeit the office of county treasurer held by him. The said vacancy is to be filed according to the existing law

law.

Senator Murphy introduced a bill on Friday amending the act to consolidate the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and the town of Bushwick into one municipal government, and to incorporate the same. It provides, among other objects, the abolishing the spring election; a change in the mode of election of city supervisors, the creation of a

objects, the abolishing the spring election; a change in the mode of election of city supervisors; the creation of a new bureau, in charge of a commissioner of taxes and five assessors; a limitation of the expenses of the Fire Department; the confining the Common Council to legislative powers, and making a board for the purpose of letting out all contracts; reducing expenses in opening streets, and also the amount included in taxes and assessments for the expenses of taxation from five to three per cent; dispensing with the Deputy Collector of Taxes; regulating the payment of judgments against the city, and preventing the revenues of the city from being expended for any other purpose; declaring the Common Council to be trustess of the property funds, and liable to restraint by any taxpayer from committing waste of such property; giving relief to parties effected by illegal assessments; repealing the law authorizing the issue of bonds of the city for local improvements, and authorizing per diem compensation to members of the Common Council of three dollars for each meeting of the Common Council, or of any committee, not exceeding three hundred dollars for any year to each Alderman, with minor provision looking to the greater efficiency of the different departments of the city government.

J. S. Freer's bill is as follows:—
Section 1. The State Prison Inspectors are hereby directed to meet on or before the first day of May next, to elect, by ballot, or mutually agree, to take each one prison, to have the exclusive charge and control during his term of office.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall appoint the agents and storekeepers for the several prisons for the term of three years.
Sec. 3. The Inspectors, agent and storekeepers shall ap-

Sec. 2. The Governor shall appoint the agents and store-teepers for the several prisons for the term of three years.

Sec. 3. The Inspectors, agent and store-keepers shall ap-point all minor officers for the term of three years.

Sec. 4. No officer shall be disqualified except for cause, and only by the power that appointed him.

Sec. 5. The annual report and account shall be made up by each inspector to the first day of November, each prison independent.

rison independent.
Sec. 6. The salary of the agent shall be \$1,500 per an-

num.

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. McMullen's bill provides that the Clerk of the county of New York shall be entitled to charge and receive, in making searches in his office, as follows:—For searching the dockets of judgments and decrees, and transcripts of the same, five cents per folio, without reference to the number of names, and no charge shall hereafter be made for returning in his search any judgment or other matter of lien, or for searching for any papers in his office.

or other matter of lien, or for searching for any papers in his office.

Sec. 2. Section three of the act hereby amended shall read as follows:—The said Clerk shall have the power to nominate, and the Board of Supervisors of said county to confirm, as many deputies or assistants to aid him in the performance of the duties of his office as the said Board shall allow; and the Board shall, once in every three years, fix the sainries of such county clerks, deputies and assistants; and the said Clerk shall personally perform his full and equal share of the labors and duties of his office, or forfeit his office.

Sec. 3. The salary of the said County Clerk shall not exceed \$5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all fees, perquisites and emolaments to which he is or hereafter may be entitled by law for discharging the duties of County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court in law and equity, Clerk of the Circuit Court, or for any other duty which he may perform by virtue of his office as County Clerk.

and equity, Clerk of the Circuit Court, or for any other duty which he may perform by virtue of his office as County Clerk.

Sec. 4. All the fees, perquisites and emoluments of the said County Clerk, or which he is or may hereafter by law be permitted or entitled to receive, by virtue of his said office, for any official service whatever, shall belong to the said county of New York, and shall be by him accounted for and paid ever monthly, under oath, into the county treasury, before either himself or any of his deputies or assistants shall be entitled to draw his salary. The Supervisors are authorized to require from the said County Clerk, or any of his assistants, such security as they may deem proper for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, but not to exceed the security required of the Sheriff of said county. The verification required by this act is required to be plain and positive, and not upon information and belief.

The salaries of the said Clerk, deputy and assistants shall be paid out of the county treasury in monthly payments. The Board of Supervisors shall make any appropriations to defray the necessary and contingent expenses of the Sheriff's effice, such appropriation to be paid out of the county treasury.

The said County Clerk shall file his bond, executed by two or more freeholders residents of this State, within twenty days after he shall have been notified by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors that the same has been first.

The Board of Directors shall elect annually such numbers of its members an are allowed by its by-laws, to act as an executive committee. When the Benefit or Relief Fund of said company, specified in its charter, shall

amount to the sum of \$25,000, cash dividends at a rate not exceeding six per cent may be paid.

Mr. Botcher's bill to prevent the adulteration of milk, punishes any person who sells swill milk, or milk from cows fed from duttilicties or breweries, or from discased cows, by fine from fifty dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. Makes it a misdemeanor to feed swill or slope to a milch cow.

Mr. Olvany's bill ferbids the use of any bridge, platform or pier, at any ferry landing in New York or Brooklyn, that is suspended by chains, ropes or anything by which it may be suspended, and obliges the use of bridges, platforms or piers supported by floats, of sufficient strength to bear the weight of one hundred tons. Violation of the law to be punished by fine from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment from intext days to one year.

Mr. Mason's bill prevides that every public officer or person employed in public offices, banks, insurance offices, counting houses, stress and fluctary agents, who shall unlawfully apply money or property not belonging to him in his own right, to his own uses, shall be guitty of felony, and on conviction be punished as for felonious stealing.

Mr. Mason introduced a bill to compel the New York

telloy, and on conviction be pursued as its resulting.

Mr. Mason introduced a hill to compel the New York City Chamberlain and Gounty Treasurer to pay all amounts in their hands for State taxes to the State Treasurer within twenty days after they have received the same, and whoever shall wilfully neglect to pay within that time shall be guilty of felouy. The Chamberlain of New York and treasurers of counties are prohibited from loaning, or in any manner using such moneys while within their control, except that the former may deposit at his own risk the amount in his hands, but he shall pay over to the State Treasurer any amount he may receive for interest on the same.

own risk the amount in his hands, but he shall pay over to the State Treasurer any amount he may receive for interest on the same.

Mr. Depew's bill amends the law relating to husband and wife, by providing that any wife may sell, convey or use, in any manner, her own separate property with out the consent of the husband, but any contract she may make shall not affect his rights in the same. No contract or bargain made by a married woman in respect to her own property, shall entail any fability on her husband. The surviving husband or wife shall enjoy after the death of one party, one-third life interest in all estate or property conveyed by the deceased during life time, without assent of survivors.

Mr. P. E. Haven's bill to extend the right of suffrage to volunteers while at the seat of war, provides that the captains shall appoint a place at which the company shall vote, on the day when a general election shall be held in the State. Each voter shall state his place of residence, and the poll list shall contain the same. The captain or commanding officer, with two subordinate officers of the company, shall compose the Board of Inspectors. The officer highest in command shall administer the eath, appoint clerks, and the Board shall transmit properly certified returns to the Secretary of State, the commander of the regiment, and the county clerks to which they relate. The bill provides for the proper recording by the Secretary of State of the votes cast by the company, under the county returns to which they belong.

Mr. Darcy introduced a bill empowering the police justice of the police justice in the secretary of the company introduced a bill empowering the police justice in the secretary of the captain the same the police justice.

cast by the company, under the county returns to which they belong.

Mr. Darcy introduced a bill empowering the police justices and justice's courts in Brooklyn, to appoint each a clerk, to hold office during the piessure of such justice.

Mr. McCabe's bill to amend the above company's charter, allows them to run a boat or boats from the foot of Chambers street to 130th street, touching at any points on the east shore of the river. To run stages from the landing in 130th street to Harlem bridge. To erect ferry houses and wharves necessary for the above line of boats, and to charge such rates and fares for passengers and baggage as they deem proper.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Jan. 25.—The United States us. Schooner Jane Campbell and Cargo.—This cause was resumed this morning. Mr. Charles Edwards concluded his argument, making some severe comments on the manner of the capture, and urging he release of the vessel and cargo, as matter of justice as

Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant United St rict Attorney, then summed up in behalf of the govern ment and the naval captors. He began by remarking

rict Attorney, then summed up in behalf of the government and the naval captors. He began by remarking that there was not in this cause, as there had been in others, any dispute as to the existence and positive efficiency of the blockade of Beaufort and the North Carolina coast. The testimony all concurs in demonstrating alike the vigorous enforcement of that blockade and the knowledge of its existence on the part of the owner, master and crew of the captured vessel. The inquiry herein thus becomes a single one:—Was the voyage of the schooner Jane Campbell, on which she was captured, undertaken with the purpose of evading and violating this established blockade? There can be no question but that if the intent was illegal it had been sufficiently consummated to warrant the capture and necessitate condemnation. Mr. Woodford thea remarked upon the general character and rules of evidence in a prize court, which enabled counsel as well as the Court to sift all the evidence adduced, and by the aid of common sense as well as the rules of law get at the real facts, unhampered by the exacting requirements of the common law courts. He asked the Court to examine all the circumstances of this voyage, &c. according to these rules of the prize law, feeling assured that but one conclusion could be reached—a judgment of condemnation. The first poth suggested is, where was this vessel captured? About ten miles off Beaufort bar. Her ostensible and declared voyage, according to beth her papers and her master's oath, was for Cuba. The learned advocate for the vessel will hardly argue that Beaufort lay on her route to Havana. Hence sprang the necessity for excusing her for being where she was. The first excuse made in the claimant's answer is that the master knew little of navigation save of the North Carolina coast, and hence ran in this direction because familiar with the Gulf Stream and this coast. Such ignorance must have been known to the owner, who salled with his very master from the same Beaufort for Liverpool, and still re such a day the steward had the rheumatism, he had not once mentioned the illness of the master. The sickness of the master is a fact always put upon the log. This mate's careful memory of the steward's aches, coupled with his unsailoritie forgetfulness of his captain's illness, throws, at the least, grave suspicion on this part of the defence. But the claimant declares that his vessel was so injured by storm and accident, with shattered rigging and fouled centre board, that she was compelled to seek Beaufort or the blockading squadron for relief. The District Attorney again referred to the log, and argued from the fact that no mention of these accidents was in the log, that if they did occur it was after the 10th of December, when the log ands. The capture was made on the 14th. He contended that, even if these accidents did thus occur just before her capture, rendering it absolutely necessary for her to seek the blockading squadron, still they did not gelieve her guilt. Her voyage up to that time was free from accident—at least none was noted in her log—and to that time its course was for Beaufort, and not for Havana. If, in her attempted wrong, tempest and mishap befuler, compelling her to seek, for safety for life, the very port which, up to that hour, she had sought for gain, she can hardly thereby hope for safety from saizure and condemastion. Mr. Woodford nextcommented on the character of fifer cargo, as well suited to the Carolina trade, consisting of sait, thread, clothes and the like. He claimed that the many excuses adduced, each fitted to the point where exculpation was needed, while they evidenced the shrewdness and fertility of the owner's mind, also demonstrated the true character of her veryone the cambration of the proper departments rather than the Court. Mr. Woodford spoke for an hour and a half, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

General Scott is still stopping at the Brevoort House. The unfavorable weather we have experienced during the last week has compelled him to keep within doors. Large numbers of his friends have called on him each day, with whom the General converses with much freedom. He has every confidence in the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and says that the recent victory achieved by General Thomas, in Kentucky, is but the beginning of the end.

Colonel Moore and Lieutenant Fred. A. Sawyer, of the New York Forty-seventh regiment, left yesterday for Port Royal in the steamer Matanzas.

Captain Lyons, of H. B. M. ship Racer; Mr. Palmer, of H. B. M. Thirty-ninth regiment, stationed at Bermuda; Colonel Wm. A. Budd and J. G. Kellogg, of New York, and Thomas F. Eddy, of Fall River, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel E. W. Hinks and Capt. A. D. Wass, of the United States Engineers; Rev. E. P. Stinson, of Castletown, P. B. Buckingham, of Coanecticut; E. W. Bart, of Cincinnati, and P. Ford and wife, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Astor House.

Major Dyer and Captain E. Wilson, of the United States Army; J. Hay and J. Balderstock, of Baltimore; D. V. Radcliffe, of Albany; P. Exton, J. W. Niles and wife, and Y. P. Bleele, of A. Bony; P. Exton, J. W. Niles and wife, and Y. P. Bleele, of Heaton; H. W. Bigelow, of Cinton, and G. B. Mallory, of New Hampshire, are stopping at the Firth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Williams and J. J. Wood, of the United States Army; J. B. Rumrill, of Springfield; H. Stone, of Rochoster; J. R. Griffith, of Staten Island; J. Giles, of Boston; T. B. Reed, of Charles, and W. H. Merritt, of Poughkeepsie, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel—Major A. T. Dole and J. M. Cutler, of Portland; A. A. Sumona, of the United States Navy; Dr. Radcliffe, of New Haven, and W. H. Merritt, of Poughkeepsie, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel—Major A. T. Dole and J. M. Cutler, of Portland; A. A. Sumona, of the United States Navy; Dr. Radcliffe, of New York; C. B. Farley and wife, of Bos

The Late Arrest for Slave Dealing. TO THE MOITOR OF THE REFALD.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 25, 1862. You will please state that the Wm. Donaldson arrested BROOKLYN, Jan. 25, 1862. resterday for having been engaged in the slave trade, on the ship Montauk, was not the Wm. Honaldson who was formerly second officer of the steamship Washington, and for several years an officer under Captain Comstock in the steamship Baltic. THE NAVY.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. The business at the Brooklyn Navy Yard still continues to be of a routine character. The vessels there are con tinually changing their places as the repairs they may need warrant. Perhaps at no time was the number of vessels at the yard larger than it; is at present, and occupying a very prominent place among them are the saucy looking schooners of "Porter's mortar fleet." We have spoken repeatedly of the appearance of these

vessels, and the destructive armament that they carry but those huge, curious mortars mounted on the beds must be seen to be perfectly understood. The schooners immediately go into commission upon receiving their armament, and quite a number are now lying in the stream or have saired for the place of rendezvous.

The gunbeat Owocco was placed in commission on Thursday, and has left the yard to receive her supply of powder. The following is a list of her officers:—

Licutenant Commanung—John Guest.

Licutenant Commanung—John Guest.

Licutenant and ex-fifter—Chester Hasfield.

Acting Macters—D. P. Heath, H. Baboock.

Assistant Surgen—W. H. Leavitt.

Ansistant Paymaster—R. Beardsley.

Second Assistant Engineer—W. R. Purse.

Third Assistant Engineer—J. A. Scott, C. H. Greenleaf, D. M. Edward.

Acting Macters' Mates—S. A. Babb, J. Utter, J. G. Osborne.

The Richmond has left the dry dock, and the R. B. Forbes has taken her place, to be supplied with a new screw. The former vessel will be got ready for sea with the least possible delay. The work on all the vessels is being pushed forward with all speed, and by all appearances the docks will soon be unoccupied.

The ordinance department is very brisk, agreet number of shell are being prepared for immediate use, and Wiard's steel rifled cannon, together with Parrott's rifled gun, are coming constantly to the yard, packed carefully in strong beam cases.

THE SLOOF-OF-WAR PORTSMOUTH.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Commander Swartwout, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Key West on the 5th instant, and sailed on the 12th for Fort Pickens.

PRESENTATION.

A pleasant little affair came off at the chapel of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday last. The occasion was the presentation of a handsome dress sword to Lieutenant Thomas Spencer, by the class of Acting Masters tenant Thomas Spencer, by the class of Acting Masters-under his instruction, as a mark of their esteem for him-as an officer and a gentleman. The presentation was made by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Flye, in a very neat speech, on behalf of the class, expressive of their appreciation of his services and their best wishes for his-personal and professional prosperity, which was very happily responded to by Lieutenant Spencer, although he was evidently taken by surprise by the gift.

APPOINTMENT. Guy H. Avery, Acting Master, has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the sloop-of-war Jamestown.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON—GUNS FROM THE WRECK OF THE CONQUEROR—THE COAL RE-FUNED TO THE UNITED STATES VESSELS SOLD TO-THE BRITISH, ETC. By the Columbia we have news from Nassau, N. P., to-

the 12th of January.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Bulldog had returned from the wreck of the Conqueror, bringing forty cannon

and most of her crew.

The Steady has also gone to render aid. She is full of water, and is sinking in the sand. There is little proba

bility of saving her. The Nimble sailed for Bermuda on the 1st to sa news to Commodore Milne. The Gladiator was still in port, with a cargo of an

and ammunition, including a large quantity of powder.

The schooner Whirlwind, with a cargo of mahogany and hides from Tampico, and intending to run the blockade at Charleston, was wrecked. Bhe has been towed into port by the wreckers. Schooner Eureka was lost on Elbow Key, and will prove an entire loss. Most of her cargo of hogshead shocks

an entire loss. Most of her cargo of hogaceae announce will be saved.

The British steamers Buildog and Steady have taken. The British steamers Buildog and Steady have taken. The British steamers and which they were not allowed to take. It has been sold by the American Consul, and this had caused great commotion among the few American residents.

The Water Witch arrived here on Wednesday from Ship Island.

Gov. Dawson of Utah in Trouble-A Wo-

Gov. Dawson of Utah in Trouble—A Woman Involved.

The telegraph announced a few days since that Governor John W. Dawson, of Utah, who left Salt Lake City on the East, of December, for the East, was pursued when about twelve miles on his journey, was whipped and robbed. Seven of the men guilty of the outrage had been arrested, and three of them, while attempting to escape from the officers, were killed. The Salt Lake News of January I has just come to hand, by which we get some hints at the cause which led to the sudden leave taking by Governor Dawson of his brief Gubernatorial honors in the Mormon Territory. It seems there was a woman in the scrape, and that it was rather necessary his Excellency should bid no formal adjeu, but "go at once." The New says:—

On yesterday (Dec. 30), about two o'clock P. M., Governor Dawson took his departure by the Eastern daily stage, on his return to Indiana, under circumstances somewhat novel and peculiar. For the last eight or ten days previous to his leaving he was confined to his room, and reported to have been very sick, and what was worse, in a state of mental derangement, or in other words, distressingly insane. This report of his physician, not a very pepular man in this community, was at first disbelieved, but it was subsequently ascertained to be true, and his affliction of a very serious character, so much so that he imagined that he had committed a heinous offence, no less than offering a gross insult to a respectable lady of this city, to whom he requested his physician to offer a large sum of flexing agoss insult to a respectable lady of this city, to whom he requested his physician to offer a large sum of heat money, &c. &c.

From Wednesday till Sunday last, rumor upon rumor was in circulation, and many were the inquiries that wero made in relation to the Governor's health and condition, which was reported and generally believed to be no better, but those such a service of the supported by

From Wednesday till Sunday last, rumor upon rumor was in ciculation, and many were the inquiries that wero made in relation to the Governor's health and condition, which was reported and generally believed to be no better, but hopelessly worse. Such, also, was reported by his friends on Monday, in consequence of which, great was the surprise when it was announced, on Tuesday morning, that he had made all things ready, and would take the stage for the East on its departure in the afternoon of that day.

The sequel proved that nearly every announcement made by Madame Rumor was true—there was little or no fiction attending the matter. The Governor went and took with him his physician, a Dr. Chambers, late of Winona, Minnesota, and four noted individuals as guards—to wit: Lott Huntington, Jason and William Loce, and Moroni Clawson, to each of whom, as reported last evening, one hundred dollars is promised, in the event that they guard him faithfully, and prevent his being killed or becoming qualified for the office of chamberian in a king's palace, till he shall have arrived at and passed the eastern boundary of the Territory. All these things, notwithistanding their resemblance to fiction, are known to be true; and by the stage to-day Judge Crosby, and Martin, the repudiated quasi ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs, also go East for reasons best known to themselves. So says report.

Last evening, after Governor Dawsen left, fearful and awful disclosures were made. The opinions of the many that the Governor had committed an ofence that might endanger his personal safety, in the event the insuited lady had relatives in the Territory, proved to be correct; he had recently done what, under the common law of the country, would, if it had been enforced, caused him to have bitten the dust, and, as soon as he was informed that the deed would be divulged by the injured party, he suddenly became sick and crazy, made his will and sent his physician once and again to offer large rewards to the lady if she would make alliday

Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS.

PERNAMBUCO—Schr Mersey—Mrs Helen N Brooks and two
children, Thos Borott, A Latarte.

children, Thos Borott, A Latarte.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Canada, from Boston—Walter Anderson and write, of Boston; Charles H Dennison, of Westerly, and Wm Harper, of Philadelphia; C B Hawthorne, of Indiana; Mrs E Wheeler and three children, of Mount Vernon, lows; Joseph Lyon, of St Louis; A Orth, of Milwaukie; Donald McLean, of Canada; John Whyte, of Hontreal; John Ruberry, of Bhrmingham; Thomas Setautlebury, of England; P Rosencentz, of Sweden, R Merle, of France—30. For Hallfax—Digan Denton, of Boston; C E Sanders, of California; WT Clewerton, Mrs Wallace, Angus McDougal, J V Morran, Thos Mitchell, E Randand J Wickwise, of Halifax, NS; David Crerar and Allan McQuarry, of Pictou; Calvin Cross, of Cornwallis; H A Scott, of Windsor, NS; N B Vail and Miss Waiker, of St Johns, NF; James Kerr, Queen's Messenger—17. Total 37.

MISCELLANEOUS. BARGAINS IN TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND

BARGAINS IN AS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND TRANS.

1,300 bbla. Flour, at \$6 50 per bbl.

10,000 Hauns, city cured, at 556.

10,000 Houns, city cured, oc.

5,000 boxes Cheese, &s. at 556.

1,000 kins No. I Mackeret, \$1 25 per kit.

1,000 tubs Lard, &c.

1,000 boxes Sunp, 556. a 6c.

1,000 boxes Asimantine Candles, 18c.

20,000 gallons Power Candles, 18c. and 20c.

Confee, fresh ground, 12c. 16c., 18c. and 20c.

Confee, fresh ground, 12c. 16c., 18c. and 20c.

Confee Green and Black Teas, 90c. a 75c.

20,000 gallons Power Candles, 18c. per gallon.

5,000 gallons Syrups, assorted.

300 tierces Rice, 7c.

50 tons Buckwheat, 2c. by the bag,
and all other kinds of goods kept in a first class greery house.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 280 Greenwich street,
cocupies Rig own store, owns the property, and has no rent-

house.

HOMAS R. AGNEW, 250 Greenwich street, occupies his own store, owns the property, and has no rent to pay; imports and buys exclusively for cash—never gave a note in his life; superintends his own business from sixteen to eighteen hours every day the year round; onsequently he can undersell any grocer in New York. Give him a call, st. 250 Greenwich street and 59 Murray street. Goods delivered free.

BUSINESS CARDS, 75C., 1,000; BILLHEADS, FIRST class, all sizes, 55 ream; Circulars, 38c. 1,000; newspapers, books, pamphiets and everything printed equally cheap.

T. R. DAWLEY, corner Reade and Contre sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND GROCERS—

Baye your money. You can buy of A. PARKER & CO.,
No. 255 Washington street, corner of Murray, N. Y.,
Choice city as gar cured Hams, new and warranten, &c.
Best Family Sonn, hox 60 and 72 lts., 55/c.; single lb., 6c.
Pure Pearl Starch, box 40 lts., 55/c.; single lb., 6c.
Burnt and Ground Coffice, 2c.; whole 2cc.
Flour, — and warrant d, bag, 55c.; burrel, \$7.
Butter, Cheese, Lart, Soulders, &c., at equally low prices.
Also, at D. W. FRISBY'S, 49 Myrtleavenue, Brocklyn.